

Stanley's Last Journey to Africa.
Henry M. Stanley made a journey into inner Africa recently which was, perhaps, even more remarkable than his search for Livingstone or his exploration of the Congo basin. He traveled in a palace car from Cape Town to Bulawayo, a distance of 1,000 miles, in a little more than twenty-four hours. This incident illustrates in the most striking manner possible the marvelous growth and development of Africa in recent years.—Chicago Tribune.

A Sensible Young Wife.
"How do you like my cooking? Come now, give me your honest opinion. How does it compare with your mother's?"
"If you want my honest opinion, I will say your cooking is very fair, but it is not quite equal to mother's."

"I did not expect it would be quite equal to your mother's, but I wish you to remember that your mother had many years experience before you were capable of forming a judgment of her cooking."

"By Jove, you are right. I never would have thought of that, though I assure you I would have made no comments on your cooking if you had not asked for my honest opinion. The point you have made is a good one, but it is entirely overlooked by young married men."

"It is, and, unfortunately, it is not thought of by young wives. The idea of any man saying to a girl just a year or two out of school, 'You can't cook as well as mother,' and never taking into consideration that mother has had an experience of forty or fifty years! Suppose the young wife should turn round and retort, 'You're not half as skillful a workman as my father!'"

"And I wonder she doesn't. It's a poor rule that won't work both ways." And so it is, when you come to think of it.—Saturday Evening Post.

Court Knew What Was Poker.

Paul Milliken, who is one of the most popular men on 'change, was yesterday on the floor rehearsing the latest poker incident. It is unnecessary to say that he secured a great many admirers, as there are numerous admirers of the great American game there. A private game had been broken up in a small town which was very religiously inclined, and the players arrested and taken before the county judge. The first prisoner was told by the judicial light to rehearse in strict honesty what was going on when the officer appeared.

"Well," had just dealt. It was a jack pot—said I, 'Open it, but it will cost you \$2 to come in.' The next player put up the needed amount and said: 'Well, it will just cost \$5 more to be in this play.' The third one advanced it \$3 more, and when it came to me I looked at my hand and found a pair of threes. I had been lucky, and concluded to go in the jack pot and 'did so."

"Prisoner is dismissed!" cried the judge, interrupting him in his story.

"Well, what's the trouble?" said the latter, looking about alarmed and studying the judge in surprise.

"Why, simply this: You are charged for playing poker, and your own evidence shows that you were not," replied the court.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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ROTHSCHILD AND HANNA.

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

It is interesting to note that while our forefathers succeeded in giving legal tender equality, they also made the attempt to give commercial equality to our two kinds of coin by statute law; it was soon found to be a failure. From the very nature of things this kind of equality in value, that is, in the exchangeable of commercial value, never can be and never has been maintained with precision by ourselves or any other nation of the world, for any reasonable length of time. Truly this kind of equality in value, which is exceedingly desirable, can be maintained with approximate precision for many years, as we can cite the experience of the French nation using a coinage ratio of 15.5 to 1 from 1803 to 1874. But let us remember that the legal tender value was at the same time maintained with absolute precision. Let us manfully face the well-authenticated historical fact that the commercial value of gold and silver coins, at any given ratio, was always liable to vary from month to month, from year to year, and from decade to decade. However, when Congress is in session it has the legal right to follow these variations every day, and make the childish effort by constant changes in the weight of our coins to have them conform to this daily variation. This attempt was not made by our nation, as we have reduced the weight of gold coins but once (1834) during our national existence toward this equalization, while we increased the gold (1837) by a mere trifle solely for ease in mint circulations, while the quantity of pure silver in our standard silver dollar has remained unchanged since the first organization of our mints. On the other hand, Congress can and did regulate and maintain the debt-paying value of both coins, under our flag, with absolute precision from 1792 to 1873! While this was an act of precision, the other was merely an attempt at precision. Please note this as a very important and vital distinction. The lawful debt-paying value of coined money always has and always will have a powerful effect in tending to maintain the approximate equality, but never can maintain the precise equality in the exchangeable value of money, made of gold or silver, when put under the hammer test or in the melting pot. As an advocate of the restoration of silver, at the existing coinage ratio of 16 to 1, I firmly hold to the opinion that when we restore the full legal tender power to our silver dollar, its value as bullion will rise and gold will fall. Many of the commercial nations of the world would, in all probability, soon follow our example, and the wide and mischievous chasm now separating the two metals would be bridged by our financial leadership. Some difference will always exist, as the history of coinage always has shown, but it will not be so mischievous as to cause a disastrous fall in prices as our present system has done. The existing commercial value of these two metals is now very far from being a fair test to the proper coinage ratio, while in 1792 it was a fair test. This is mainly on account of silver having been so extensively outlawed by so large a portion of the commercial world for the last twenty-five years. The assertion so frequently made that silver has fallen in exchangeable value, when compared with gold, on account of the relative annual over-production of silver, is false, as can be readily seen by a reference to the official and universally accepted statistics of the relative production of these metals in the world during the past 100 years. It is a mathematical question concerning which there can be no fair dispute. The comparatively great stability in the relative exchangeable value of our coined money from 1792 to 1874, was secured simply because the United States permitted this legal tender value to remain as a sacred and potent regulator, given to us by our forefathers, and happily we also had the co-operation of almost the entire commercial world, as our mints, as well as theirs, was open to the coinage of both metals on equal terms. When Congress commenced to tamper with this full legal tender function of silver in 1873, by making the gold dollar alone "the unit of value," and stopped the further coinage of full legal tender silver, and on June 22, 1874, demonetized all our existing full-weight silver coins as debt payers, except to the extent of \$5, the mischief was then commenced and has never been entirely corrected, and most unfortunately the commercial world has followed our vicious example. As a leading nation let us always remember the world spells our name in large type!—John A. Grier.

Honest Investigation Demanded.

For the sake of the good name of the nation, for the consolation of those who have lost loved ones in the war, for the instruction of the war department and army, for the sake of the reputation of those who have been bitterly assailed, it should be determined whether policies, incompetency, neglect, conspiracy or race-hatred has made the brief war with Spain needlessly sacrificial. An investigation for political effect will not do. An investigation for whitewashing purposes will not do.

The Republican Way.

Captain Robley D. Evans has been relieved of the command of the battleship Iowa. He has been assigned to

duty as a member of the naval inspection board, and he will assume his new duties after a brief vacation. The next commander of the Iowa will be Captain Silas Terry, now in command of the receiving ship Franklin at the Norfolk navy yard. He will take the ship around South America and over to Honolulu in company with the Oregon and some colliers. Captain Evans is a Democrat and made a brilliant record at Santiago, but he offended the Republican prize-money grabber, Sampson, by saying that he would not accept plunder. Captain Terry is a Republican.—Chicago Dispatch.

Rothschild and Hanna.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in advance sheets of its annual report, just issued, places the outstanding debt of American railroads at \$10,639,074,000, says the Journal of Agriculture. After Wall street secured the panic proclamation against silver from President Cleveland, a majority of the roads representing this enormous inflation of over ten thousand million dollars, were thrown into the hands of receivers. While their stocks and bonds were thus forced down to the lowest point by the President's attack on silver, they were bought heavily by English capitalists operating through the New York syndicate of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the leading representative. Morgan has since been actively at work reorganizing, with English money, the railroads which were so skillfully bankrupted by the foreign speculators whose influence secured the panic proclamation against silver. As the agent of the Rothschild syndicate and other foreign investors, Morgan now represents a greater power in America than the Goulds and Vanderbilts combined. With Hanna of the Steel Trust, Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust, and Whitney of the Standard Oil Trust, he is the supreme power in shaping the policies of the McKinley administration. The amount of the stock and bonded debt of the "reorganized" railroads of America now held by English speculators, runs into the thousands of millions. It stands for an inflation of from two to five dollars on every dollar of actual cash originally invested, but the foreign speculators who force us into panic to "bear" our markets, not only demand payment of dividends and interest on the full face value, but they demand it in gold. When we attempt to remonetize silver, so that we can have money to do business with at home, while our gold is being drained to England to meet their exactions, they call us "cranks," "anarchists" and "repudiationists." And finding that these epithets lose their potency, they employ agents to lure us with promises of military glory and of opportunities to join English Tories in schemes of oppressing and robbing the helpless of the earth.

Work that Counts.

Every workman ought to say to himself every day of his life:

"I'll never cast a vote for a man, big or little, unless he has proved himself honest and a friend of labor."

He ought to live up to that on election day. The men who do the work of this country can run it if they will. They can be rulers. It is all in their own hands.

If they will kill jealousy, show faith in their own class, reward in their own principles, intelligence and a good record always—bombs never—they will soon change the complexion of the country.

When we say a friend of labor we do not mean merely the advocate of union with an O. K. label in his hat and on his loaf. We mean especially the friend of the man who works as opposed to the do-nothing. We mean the man who cares as much for Samuel Gompers as for George Gould, and as much for the humblest shoveler as for Governors. The first is easy to find. The second is not so easy.—New York Journal.

Paymasters as Bad as the Rest.

It becomes more evident every day that in many instances the regular and volunteer soldiers of the United States army have not been paid for their services. During the glamour of the campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico the soldier cared little or nothing for the sight of Uncle Sam's gold, but since his return to "God's own country," where the full pocket makes the stomach easy, the lack of well-earned cash becomes a sore grievance. It is sad indeed to have to hold the paymaster's department up to the same opprobrium as attaches to the quartermaster's and commissariat's, but that is precisely what it is proper to do.—New York Herald.

The Surprises in Vermont.

The election in Vermont has set all the Republican organs at work to find an explanation of the phenomenal results reached by the popular vote. It is a surprise party, and no mistake. The Democrats increase their poll for governor by a very respectable figure. The Republicans lose to a degree which in a less sure state would mean defeat; while in the Legislature the Democracy makes what is a stupendous gain in representation, comparatively considered.—Boston Post.

Cheap Men or Cheap Dollars?

Shall we have cheap men and dear dollars, or shall we have dear men and cheap dollars? Shall the man go up and the dollar go down, or shall the dollar go up and the man go down? Shall manhood triumph over money and

labor over loans, or shall money invoke misery and the dollars of Shylock triumph over the souls of God's deserving poor? These are questions we should ask and answer before we think of voting for a single gold standard.—Nonconformist.

The Maine Election.

Closely following Vermont, the result of the State and Congressional elections in Maine show enormous Democratic gains. The Republican political sharps, as usual, attribute their reduced majorities to the old fiction and excuse of an "off year" and "light vote." This is folly. The same causes which produce a light Republican vote produce a light Democratic vote. The unofficial, but probably correct, reports from Maine indicate a Republican plurality on Governor of 20,000, against a Republican plurality of 48,377 two years ago. Speaker Reed loses 4,000 of his majority in 1896 and has his smallest vote since 1892. Silver was the only question discussed in his district. The other Republican candidates for Congress suffer a similar proportion. The Democrats have made marked gains in the legislature. Silver at 16 to 1 has won a glorious victory by the gains. Samuel L. Lord, the Democratic candidate for Governor—who reduced the Republican majority in the State 60 per cent.—is Mayor of Saco and was a Republican until 1872, when he joined the Greeley movement. As the fall elections of 1898 come nearer the marked change in the political sentiments of the country become more apparent. At the spring election in Rhode Island and the June election in Oregon the Republicans held their own as compared with the elections of 1896. Though few speeches were made, Maine was flooded with silver literature and the Democratic papers discussed nothing else. Nothing at all was said about the war or the abuse of the soldiers. No definite charges could be made and the Democrats did not lower their cause by trumping lies.

An Evil of Protection.

If the natural law of free trade were restored there would be less drift from the farms to the cities and less loafers in the cities. All honest, able-bodied people would become bread-winners and bread consumers. Idle people eat, and ultimately it is the farmer who feeds them. Obliterate class legislation and there would be a movement to the farms, for the unemployed urban laborers would find plenty to do and would earn plenty to eat and wear. If the shackles are ever struck from American agriculture the economic problems of America would not be difficult of solution.—Dallas News.

Whichever Wins the Public Loses.

The sugar trust, alias Havemeyer, and the coffee trust, alias Arbuckle, have begun a duel to the death. Havemeyer is going to sell sugar and coffee at less than cost, and Arbuckle is going to undersell Havemeyer. When the duel is over, when Havemeyer or Arbuckle is financially dead, or what is more probable, when peace is patched up, who will repay to Havemeyer or to Arbuckle, or—dreadful thought—to the allied octopi the millions spent in the fight?—New York World.

Plutocracy Abroad.

Last week the Hannacrats suppressed a Porto Rican paper for denouncing Spanish cruelty. Tuesday's dispatches to the Globe-Democrat report that finding the government of the Cuban town of San Luis was in the hands of the Cubans themselves, Shafter had the Cuban flag pulled down. This is imperialism. The Globe-Democrat wants a hundred thousand men to maintain it. It will take five hundred thousand.—Mississippi Valley Democrat.

Spanish and American Blunders.

"The mistakes made in Cuba," said a speaker reported in yesterday's papers, "are not to be blamed on the army, but on the politicians at the head of the government." The remark sounds as if it might have been made in Washington, but it was not. It is a part of Gen. Weyler's speech in the Senate at Madrid. It merely goes to show that the mistakes in the Cuban campaign were not all on one side.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Algerism Merely an Effect.

The brethren who are now crying aloud for emancipation from Algerism simply have the wrong sow by the ear. They are mistaking effect for a cause. Algerism is merely one of the miserable outputs of Hannacism. It is a little more disgraceful than usual, but this is mainly because its performances have been of a public nature.—Atlanta Constitution.

Tired of an Old Humbug.

The grand old party racket has been worked to the point of exhaustion. It has served often to confirm the machine in power of diverting attention from the present to past history. It will not work this time. The people have caught on to the sham and can no longer be deceived by it.—Philadelphia Press.

Rottenness at Home and Abroad.

The sister republics of France and the United States are both profoundly stirred by government scandals that mean revolution if they are not investigated and revolution if they are. In both cases, too, the same official rottenness, Republican government will have to put some raw beef on this black eye.—Houston (Tex.) Post.

The Three Greatest Crimes.

The three greatest modern crimes against humanity are the monopolization of natural bounties, the forced increase of debts, and the periodical shrinkage of values.—Nonconformist.

One Suffering Frenchman.

French justice may not overtake rary Du Clam, but he is in the clutches of the editorial punsters. Let us pity Paty.—Kansas City Journal.

LABOR NOTES

The yearly output of cigars from the Philippines is 140,000,000.

The cheapest bread in England is worth 7½ cents a pound loaf.

There is more machinery made in Philadelphia than any other city in the country.

British publishers last year put on the market 6,573 new books, of which 2,677 were novels.

Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union appointed a committee to look after union soldiers' families.

The man who establishes a branch of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths is paid \$10.

The cotton crop is the largest single export in this country—nearly \$230,000,000 annually. The next largest is wheat.

Alabama's latest industrial enterprise is a \$1,000,000 steel mill. It is to be erected by capital that comes from outside of the state.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works recently shipped forty locomotives for the Chinese Eastern railway, and twenty-five more are being built at the works for the same road.

The Bethlehem Iron company, South Bethlehem, Pa., has been asked to bid on the forgings for the engine and shafting of a torpedo boat to be built in Japan for the Imperial Japanese navy.

A plant for the manufacture of Portland cement from furnace slag is being erected by the Clinton Iron and Steel company of Pittsburg, adjoining their furnace. The buildings and machinery will cost \$150,000.

One of the largest blooming mills in the country is to be erected at Lorain, O., and Pittsburg manufacturers will furnish the plant. It is to be built by the Lorain Steel company, and will be erected as soon as possible.

The largest establishment for the manufacture of felt in America, and the most modern in the world, is now nearing completion in Chicago, Ill. It will be run as one of the departments of Armour & Co. for the purpose of utilizing important by-products.

Organized labor in France is in a flourishing condition. According to the last report of the French Labor Department, there are 2,253 trade and labor unions, with a membership of 422,777. Forty-nine municipalities have boards of arbitration and mediation and intelligence offices, which are maintained by the government, the municipalities and the labor unions.

The exposition of 1900 at Paris is having a good effect on the workingmen of the whole country. The city refuges for laborers, which are usually crowded during the summer months, have received a great thinning out, as everybody seems to be working at something for the exposition, and the free one-night lodging houses are having an unusual rest. From all reports it seems that every man who is willing and able to work can find employment, is honest and industrious.

Eighty girls employed in the Diamond Match Company's works at Oshkosh walked out in a body after an hour's notice. The fumes arising from the sulphur is extremely injurious to the health of the employees. It is said to be very bad for the teeth, and when even the slightest cavity occurs in a tooth, unless it is attended to at once, the whole jaw will be seriously affected. The dentist's bills and loss of time in consequence of caring for the teeth make a great item in the yearly finances of the strikers. The average wages of the girls was from \$2.25 to \$2.75 a week.

A Fault of Business Women.

A professional woman who has to employ a young woman assistant says that one of her greatest troubles is that her assistants are constantly trying to impress not only upon her, but upon her patients, that they are not accustomed to such employment, but have been brought up to better things, though she is aware of the fact that the young women have come from homes where there was neither culture nor money.

It is one of the weaknesses of many nice girls that they do not feel sure enough of themselves in taking up employment outside their homes, but they must needs offer some excuse or reiterate the fact that they are accustomed to something better. It is a weakness which brings them little credit from their confidantes. A girl entering a school for typewriting and stenography was asked by the other students why she had come to the school "Are you taking up stenography, and going to take a position just for fun?" they asked. "Why, certainly not," she replied. "It is too hard work; I do not do hard work for the pleasure of it." "We are so glad," answered her querists. "The greater number of the girls here say they come 'just for fun' and will take positions to 'pass away the time.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Good Evidence.

Lawyer—Why did you discharge that man arrested for searching?

Judge Pedals—Scorching! That man wasn't scorching. Impossible! Why, he only rode a last year's model of a low grade wheel. Now, if he had been riding a Crackadom, as I do—

But right there the lawyer interposed, and the same old endless discussion on the merits of different wheels was resumed.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

When women admit that a woman they dislike looks pretty, they add, "for her."

GREEK CITY UNEARTHED.

Private letters bring news of most important discoveries made by German archaeologists excavating on the site of the ancient Priene, in Asia Minor, opposite the island of Samos. Years ago an English expedition excavated and studied the Temple of Athena, the chief sanctuary of the city, built at the order of Alexander the Great. The work was then abandoned and meanwhile the ruins have been so thoroughly exploited and wasted by the neighboring population that nothing is left but a confused heap of stones. In 1895 the work of exploring the ruins of the city was resumed, this time by Germans, under the direction of the Berlin museum and at the expense of the Prussian government. The architectural work has been placed in the hands of the young architect Wilhelm Wilberg, a former student and assistant of Dr. Dorfield.

The work has now proceeded far enough to determine its extraordinary importance. A buried city preserved in the completeness of Pompeii is coming to light. Up to this time no Greek city has been excavated that gives any clew to the arrangement of streets, public squares, monuments, and public buildings, or to the architecture of any considerable number of private houses. Here we find a city, to be sure of the Hellenistic period, laid out with great regularity, with streets crossing at right angles, with shops, colonnades, market places, theaters, a council-house and a great number of private houses preserved in such completeness as to display their general architecture, distribution of space, use, decoration and equipment.

South of the great square of the temple alluded to above, and closely adjoining it, has been found the great market place or agora of the city, which was surrounded on all four sides by broad colonnades, of which that on the north side was peculiarly noble and stately. Adjoining this at one end, and opening a small square building constructed somewhat like a theater, which was evidently the council-house of the city. It is marvelously well preserved. Sixteen rows of seats are still in place. The walls, doors, windows, platform, etc., are all preserved. One of the side walls ends in a massive arch, which, as being demonstrably a work of the fourth century B. C., must rank as the earliest, or at least one of the few earliest, specimens of the arch in Greek construction. The whole building represents something entirely unique in the relics of Greek architecture.

There has also been found a small theater in which the stage structure, the skene, is still standing entire. Three doors open from it upon the orchestra, and the proscenium, with its row of columns, and the architecture above them, remains intact. No Greek theater as yet discovered is so perfectly preserved as this, and in the future discussions of the "stage question" this structure is likely to assume a leading place.—Benjamin Ide Wheeler in New York Tribune.

Russian Forest on Ice.

One of the largest forests in the world stands on ice. It is situated between the Ural Mountains and the Okhotsk Sea. A well was recently dug in this region, where it was found that at a depth of 116 meters the ground was still frozen.

Not Quite a Conquest.

"Wugger is not going to marry that widow."

"Couldn't he win her?"

"Yes, but he couldn't please her 8-year-old son."

A SOLDIER'S ESCAPE.

From the Democrat-Messenger, Mt. Sterling, Ill.

When Richmond had fallen, and the great commanders had met beneath the historic apple tree at Appomattox, the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, prematurely aged, clad in tatters and rags, broken in body but of dauntless spirit, swung into line for the last "grand review" and then quietly marched away to begin life's fray anew amid the hills and valleys of the Keystone State. Among the number Asa Robinson came back to the old home in Mt. Sterling, Ill., back to the fireside that he had left at the call to arms four years previous. He went away a happy, healthy farmer boy in the first flush of vigorous manhood; he came back a ghost of the self that answered to President Lincoln's call for "300,000 more."

To-day he is an alert, active man and tells the story of his recovery as follows: "I was a great sufferer from sciatic rheumatism almost from the time of my discharge from the army. Most of the time I was unfit for manual labor of any kind, and my sufferings were at all times intense. At times I was bent almost double, and got around only with the greatest difficulty. Nothing seemed to give me permanent relief until three years ago, when my attention was called to some of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had not taken more than half a box when I noticed an improvement in my condition, and I kept on improving steadily. I took three boxes of the pills, and at the end of that time was in better condition than at any time since the close of my army service. Since then I have never been bothered with rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is the only remedy that ever did me any good, and to them I owe my restoration to comparative health. They are a grand remedy."

Safes outwardly resembling iron ones, but which are really made of this boards, are now supplied by various firms and are sold to people starting in business who want to make a big show.

He Is Out of the Woods.

"What a happy look Mr. Shady-side wears," remarked Mr. Murray Hill.

"His wife has finished her spring house cleaning," replied Mr. Beechwood.—Boston Traveler.